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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1886.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic
Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any
of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands,
by communicating with the Branch
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,
will be furnished with the Monthly
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and
with the latest information regarding
the dangers of navigation in the re-
gions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigat-
ed and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to
the office dangers discovered, or any
other information which can be uti-
lized for correcting charts or sailing di-
rections, or in the publications of the
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

BILL IS SIGNED

Tariff Bill Passed Senate on July
24th With a Rush.

DECISIVE VOTE WAS 40 TO 20

Sherman Denies That He
Is to Resign.

No Satisfactory Settlement Yet
of Coal-Miners'
Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 3 p. m. today, when the Senate by the decisive vote of 40 to 30 agreed to the conference report on the bill. The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowded chamber. This closed the great labor for which the Fifty-fifth Congress assembled in extraordinary session, and after stubborn resistance, at times threatening a deadlock, the Senate concurred with the House in a resolution for the final adjournment of the session at 9 o'clock to-night.

The President's message for a currency commission was received by the House, but the House bill creating a commission was not acted on. Thus the closing day was prolific of a series of momentous events, each of which alone would have been of extraordinary interest.

An analysis of the vote on the tariff conference report shows that the affirmative vote was cast by 37 Republicans, one Democrat (McEnery), one Silver Republican (Jones of Nevada) and one Populist (Stewart).

The negative vote was cast by 28 Democrats and two Populists—Harris and Turner. Teller (Silver Republican) and two Populists—Allen and Butler—did not vote. One Populist, Kyle, and one Silver Republican, Pettigrew, were absent, without pairs, which was equivalent to withdrawing their vote.

The last step necessary was taken at the White House when the President affixed his signature at 4 today.

A few moments before 4 o'clock Representative Dingley appeared at the White House, accompanied by Representative Hager, chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills. They were admitted at once into the presence of Mr. McKinley, who was sitting at the Cabinet table, with Secretary Gage and Attorney-General McKenna on one side and the Postmaster-General and Secretary Wilson on the other. He rose and greeted Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hager cordially.

Mr. Potter turned to the last sheet of the bill and laid the document before the President. He had several pens at hand, the owners of which had begged might be used to sign the tariff act. But Mr. Dingley, unexpectedly taking a case from his pocket, produced a beautiful mother of pearl handled pen, daintily enough for a lady's use, and requested that it be used for the signature.

The President recognized the right of Mr. Dingley, though he laughingly commented on the diminutive size of the pen.

He steadily appended his signature to the bill, and wrote "July 24th, approved," and that was the end of the act.

A burst of applause greeted this. As the President dropped the pen Attorney-General McKenna, glancing at the clock on the mantel, remarked: "It is just four minutes past 4 o'clock." The President congratulated Mr. Dingley on the successful ending of his long task.

EX-QUEEN IN WASHINGTON.
Calls on President McKinley at Public Function.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There was a great crowd at the White House today—larger than there has been since the early days of the administration. It was the "charge of the forlorn brigade," as one of the officials put it; the last attempt of the office-seekers to get in a word with the President before he leaves Washington for weeks. There were a number

of Senators and Representatives, who called to say farewell to the President. Prominent among these was Speaker Reed. Julius Palmer, of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's suite, accompanied by her chamberlain, Joseph Heleluhi, also called and left some papers with one of the officials for delivery to the President. It is said at the White House today that the President will reappoint all the persons whose nominations failed of action at the last session of the Senate.

The papers presented by Mr. Heleluhi were memorials from the three great patriotic societies of Hawaii, and while they were not made public, it is understood that the memorial they presented represented themselves as being opposed to any policy that touched the Queen's sovereignty. Later in the day Liliuokalani herself had a short interview with the President. She arrived in town this morning, and finding that the President's regular public reception occurred this afternoon, she entered a carriage with Mr. and Mrs. Heleluhi and was driven to the White House. Their cards were sent up and they were shown to the East room. The President requested that the Queen wait until he had shaken hands with the public, and then he had a short talk with her, saying that he regretted that Mrs. McKinley's health alone prevented her from meeting Liliuokalani. The latter is comfortably quartered at the Ebbitt, and the length of her stay has not been made known.

MARQUIS ITO'S POSITION.
Is Pointing Out to England the
Dangers of Annexation.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Herald's Paris correspondent cables: The Figaro tomorrow will publish an article bearing on the relations between the United States and Japan. Its importance is heightened by the manifest indications it bears of being "inspired," for only those in the inner circles of Japanese affairs could possibly have given our contemporary an idea of the object which has caused Marquis Ito to come to Paris at this particular juncture.

The article is as follows: "Marquis Ito has been in Paris, stopping at the Hotel Continental. This astute diplomatist is now busy dealing with the delicate situation created in Japan by the pretensions of the United States in the matter of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. It appears that he has come to Europe to protest most energetically in the name of his Government against what he calls a usurpation big with dangers, and he declares to his friends that Japan, which has had to struggle against greater difficulties at the time of the war with China, will go on to the end with the United States. We must not, therefore, be surprised if one of these days we have to announce a rupture of relations between these two countries in case the annexation projects are maintained."

"The object of Marquis Ito's journey is to point out to Europe, now rather too absent-minded, according to him, the peril of this annexation to which this vigorous Japanese people, still under the spell of its victories, is opposed to the utmost."

HAWAII DISCUSSED.
Understanding That Treaty Will be
Considered Early Next Session.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—While the Senate was in executive session today Senator Morgan suggested the importance of taking up and disposing of the Hawaiian annexation treaty before final adjournment of this session, but the suggestion was met by a motion of Aldrich to resume executive business, which prevailed without opposition.

Morgan did not make a speech, but he suggested that events of importance might transpire before another session of Congress which would cause the Senate to regret its action.

The Alabama Senator's suggestion was not seconded from any source, and the indisposition of the Senate to consider the matter was made so apparent that Morgan did not press it. The understanding is that the treaty will be taken up immediately on the convening of Congress next December.

SEVERAL BILLS SIGNED.
The President Signifies Approval
of These Measures.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has signed these acts: Authorizing the President to suspend discriminating duties imposed upon foreign vessels and commerce; requesting the President to make an investigation into the Regio contract system, "by which certain European Governments have created a state tobacco monopoly"; to create the office of Surveyor-General of Alaska and for other purposes; to give the consent of Congress to the compact between South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary.

China Was Too Late.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25.—The Pacific Mail Company's China arrived from Hong Kong, via Yokohama and Honolulu yesterday. There was a

wild rush to get her entered before the new tariff bill went into effect, but as the Custom House closed at 1 p. m., and it was that hour before the vessel got alongside, consignees of dutiable goods will be out and injured.

BECOME OPERATIVE JULY 24.
Secretary Sherman Decides When
Treaty Takes Effect.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury holds that the new tariff act was in effect at the beginning of the day on which it received the approval of the President, and therefore became operative at midnight of Friday, July 23d. Assistant Secretary Howell today sent the following telegram to collectors of customs:

"The department holds that the new tariff law covers and includes all customs business of July 24th."

Later in the day a formal circular of instructions covering more fully the department's views on the subject was printed and mailed to all customs collectors. It reads:

"To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

"The President having this day approved the tariff act recently passed by Congress, the tariff act of August 28, 1894, so far as it has been superseded by the new act, became void and of no effect at midnight on July 23, 1897 (see synopsis 15,381 and 16,148). All merchandise entered at the Custom House on and after July 24th under the rates of the act as mentioned will be subject to liquidation under the provisions of the new act. All existing regulations relating to the importing of merchandise and the proceedings thereto will continue in force and effect unless duly modified or revoked."

"W. B. POWELL,
Assistant Secretary."

The opinion of the Attorney-General has not been requested on the matter, the department holding that the question is of sufficient importance to justify it in taking it to the courts for final decision. Independent of the views the law officers of the Government might have as to the merits of the case.

THINK SPAIN YIELDED.
Excitement in Havana at Release
of Prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A Sun cable from Havana says: Although the Government has taken great care to prevent the publication of any news concerning the case of the Competitor prisoners, a report that Melton and Laborde have been set at liberty has circulated largely in Havana, especially in Murilla street, a well-known place of business of the most uncompromising Spanish merchants.

The report has produced great excitement among those Spaniards who believe that their Government is yielding to a humiliating extent to the demands of the American administration. The Spanish press here, echoing these sentiments, is printing the grossest insults directed against the United States and Consul General Lee.

It is said a public demonstration against Americans has been proposed in Murilla street and preparations for it are making. The authorities are trying to calm the people.

NO MORE OPERA.
"Captain Cook" Amuok in New
York

NEW YORK, July 25.—"Captain Cook," the Hawaiian opera by Noah Brandt and Sands Forman, of San Francisco, after a stormy cruise of two weeks in Madison-square Garden, has been wrecked on the rock of small business.

The midsummer season of opera, which it was expected would last until September, was brought to an abrupt close Saturday night. Small audiences was the cause.

WILL NOT RETIRE.
Secretary Sherman Will See An-
nexation Through.

NEW YORK, July 26.—When seen at Amagansett Beach regarding the report that he would shortly retire, Secretary Sherman said today: "The story is without foundation. If my health holds out I shall see the Hawaiian annexation question to a settlement." Mr. Sherman said he expected to return to Washington in a few days.

Germany Dissatisfied.

LONDON, July 24.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Germany protested to the United States against the annexation of Hawaii by the latter country. Germany, the correspondent says, desired a triple control of the Islands by America, Great Britain and herself. Chagrined at the result of her protest, Germany sounded Japan, but the latter declined to be a party to any concerted action, believing that the United States would respect the rights of Japanese emigrants in Hawaii.

Agree to Arbitrate.

YOKOHAMA, July 23.—The Japan Cabinet today agreed to the proposal of the Hawaiian Government to submit the questions at issue before the two Governments to arbitration.

JAPAN PROTESTS

Still Another Note Sent to Sec-
retary Sherman.

THE SITUATION UNPARALLELED

Japan Wishes Autonomy
To Be Preserved.

Dominant Territorial Ambition In
the Pacific Much Feared
By Japan.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A Herald Washington dispatch says: That Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian annexation treaty is conclusively shown by the latest protest of the Japanese Government under date of July 10th.

While couched in polite and diplomatic language, the protest is sufficiently firm in tone to show that Japan will continue to wage a diplomatic war, and possibly go further to prevent the consummation of the annexation policy. It is impossible for Japan to "view with unconcern and in a spirit of acquiescence the consequences which would follow the extinction of Hawaiian sovereignty," the Imperial Government significantly declares.

This may not mean that Japan will resent annexation "to the utmost," as Count Okuma is credited with saying in a recent interview, but the general tone of the note is of a character to indicate that annexation without the "acquiescence" of Japan will mean a rupture in the relations between the two countries.

Minister Hoshi says: "The Imperial Government recognizes it as a well-established principle of international law that the completion of annexation would render the treaties and convention at present existing between Japan and Hawaii voidable, either at the option of Japan or the United States, but they cannot anticipate without apprehension the consequences, whether direct or indirect, which would follow the practical consummation of the theory that annexation ipso facto means the immediate termination of those treaties and conventions and the consequent cessation for the future of the privileges granted thereunder."

The justice or expediency of extending to Hawaii the treaty of 1858 at present subsisting between Japan and the United States is quite another question. Such extension might be inferred from the language of the second paragraph of article 3 of the proposed treaty of annexation, which also provides for the extinction of Hawaii's existing treaties, but the treaty of 1858 is wholly non-reciprocal, and the Imperial Government is not prepared to say that it could be extended without its consent.

Under the circumstances, only the most cursory view of the actual situation is required to show the disadvantageous position in which Japan would be placed by the abrupt termination of her treaties, and by the consequent absence of satisfactory conventional stipulations for the protection of her rights and the interests of her people.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

England Admits It Does Not Af-
fect Hawaii.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons today the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, George N. Curzon, replying to James Francis Hogan, anti-Parnellite member for Ford-Tipperary, who asked if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was considered of binding force by Great Britain and the United States as bearing upon the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the latter, said the treaty contained no agreement recognized by either power as affecting Hawaii.

BRITISH TARIFF VIEWS.

The London Graphic Predicts More
Bryanism.

LONDON, July 25.—The Daily Graphic, commenting editorially on the passage of the new tariff bill by the United States Congress, predicts a sorry time for the American consumer and a probable revival of currency heresies and Bryanism in an infinitely aggravated form.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

one essential feature of the status quo through three-quarters of a century, in which the Constitution and Government of Hawaii and the commerce of the Islands with the world have undergone notable changes," furnishes, on the one hand, the amplest guarantee against anything inimical to either the United States or Hawaii, while on the other hand it obviates the necessity of a change in existing conditions which will injuriously affect the interests of others.

The policy of colonial expansion among European countries was especially active on the Pacific during the decade ending in 1892, and as a result nearly all of the island groups then autonomous passed under the sway of various Western powers. By common accord the powers have recently appeared willing to stay their hands, and international rivalry and conflicting interests are now the best guarantees for the continued sovereign existence of the few remaining island groups.

Yet the absorption by the United States of such an important part of the remaining unappropriated region as Hawaii would doubtless be the signal for the renewal of dormant territorial ambition in the Pacific and the last vestige of native autonomy would disappear. And it is not too much to apprehend that a partial redistribution of colonial possessions among the various Western powers might also follow.

It can easily be seen how this would affect the interests of Japanese subjects who are now engaging in increasing numbers in various undertakings and enterprises in the Pacific with profit to themselves and advantage to Japan. It was precisely on account of the prevalence of this spirit of colonial absorption that one of your honorable predecessors was led to declare to the German Government that your Government attached great importance to the "maintenance of the rights to which the United States becomes entitled in the few remaining regions now under independent and autonomous native governments in the Pacific Ocean."

The justice of that declaration cannot be questioned and the Imperial Government, entertaining similar views, could not behold with indifference changes in the status of those Governments that would extinguish Japanese rights. They have no intention of questioning the actual situation in the Pacific, and certainly no desire to in anywise disturb it; but their position in that part of the world renders it impossible for them to view with unconcern and in a spirit of acquiescence the consequences which would probably follow the extinction of the Hawaiian sovereignty.

The Imperial Government recognizes it as a well-established principle of international law that the completion of annexation would render the treaties and convention at present existing between Japan and Hawaii voidable, either at the option of Japan or the United States, but they cannot anticipate without apprehension the consequences, whether direct or indirect, which would follow the practical consummation of the theory that annexation ipso facto means the immediate termination of those treaties and conventions and the consequent cessation for the future of the privileges granted thereunder."

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MADE A MISTAKE

Consul General Wilder Issues
Provisional Register.

CHINA UNDER HAWAIIAN FLAG

Instructions to Contrary Action Ignored.

British Steamer Baracouda Also
Given Register—Government
Will Take Action.

Information of an annoying nature
has come from the Hawaiian Consu-
late in San Francisco within the past
few days, and the Government is at a
loss for a motive for Consul-General
Wilder's open violation of specific in-
structions sent him.

It seems that when the treaty of an-
nexation with the United States had
been ratified by the Hawaiian repre-
sentatives, definite and positive in-
structions were sent to Consul Wilder
and by him telegraphed or cabled to all
other Hawaiian Consuls that under no
circumstances should any vessels, other
than those flying the American flag,
be given a Hawaiian register. This
act was deemed necessary from the
fact that once Hawaii becomes United
States territory, vessels flying flags of
other Governments could not compete
for the trade here.

In spite of the instructions sent Consul
Wilder, the Government has been
informed that it was his intention to
issue provisional registers to the British
steamship China and the British
steamship Baracouda, the latter plying
between Panama and Aspinwall. It
is understood that George W. Mac-
farlane is now the flag owner of these
steamers, they having been transferred
to him by the China Steamship
Company.

One of the Cabinet Ministers said
yesterday that the action of the Con-
sul-General, in view of the instruc-
tions sent him, was open to severe
criticism, in view of the fact that it
was in direct opposition to the positive
instructions sent him. As a natural
sequence to the early annexation
of the islands, this Government antici-
pated the action of the China Steam-
ship Company, and for that reason
sent the instructions to the Consuls,
making the order general.

It is confidently believed that when
the China enters the harbor in August
she will fly the Hawaiian flag, and
that her captain will make a demand
for a permanent register of the steam-
er. The Government, however, has de-
cided to take prompt action to coun-
teract what Consul-General Wilder
has done in the matter, and, if possi-
ble, cancel the provisional register al-
ready granted. This latter may not be
practicable, as the English register
has already been surrendered to the
British Consul in San Francisco. On
her arrival back at that port, on her
return voyage, the China will be re-
placed under the British flag.

The laws of the United States are
such that a vessel flying a foreign flag
is not allowed to carry freight or pas-
sengers between two American ports.
Should Hawaiian be annexed it would
according to this law, put an end to
the traffic between the islands and San
Francisco on such steamers now in the
line, not carrying the American flag.
The record breaking China is one of
these vessels. In 1893, when annexa-
tion seemed probable, several vessels
were given a register by this Govern-
ment and its was expected more would
have asked at this time.

Under the law a foreign built bottom
must have, at least 60 per cent, of re-
pairs put on her in the United States
before she can acquire an American
registry. In the case of the Australia
it was shown that more than half her
value was put on in repairs in the
United States, then, by a special act
of Congress, she was given an Ameri-
can register. This was seven years
ago and the steamer was at that time
under the Hawaiian flag.

The wisdom of the proposed effort to
be made by this Government to revoke
the action of the Hawaiian Consul
General is looked upon with some
doubt by persons interested in ship-
ping. One gentleman said: "As the
register is only a provisional one the
Government may possibly get out of
it but it would be establishing a rather
dangerous precedent. To grant a per-
manent register here on the eve of
annexation would look like a breach
of faith. The American merchant ma-
rine, poor as it is, must be protected
and the protection should come from
Hawaii more than from any other
country. My opinion is that the tem-
porary register may have to stand un-
til its expiration, which I believe is
until the end of the year. I believe
this would be a better plan than to
repudiate the act of its Consul Gen-
eral."

It is said that Consul General Wilder
in explanation of his action, said
he thought it would be a good thing
to have a fine steamer like the China,
flying the Hawaiian flag. Of the ob-
ject in giving the Baracouda a register
nothing is known. As the vessel plies
between Acapulco and Panama the re-
gister was probably transmitted from
the consulate in San Francisco by mail.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice
Up to July 31, 1897.

GENTLEMEN.

Aequile, A
Andrews, C
Arnemann, C
Anderson, M
Auld, M, Est
Boyd, H W (5)
Bush, W M
Buckley, J
Barnes, A B
Bailey, D F
Beck, Mr
Bolster, H
Burgoyne, J A
Busch, H
Bolster, A
Barton, E E
Brown, J T
Boxley, L R
Bay Horse Stable
Burcholtz, C
Carroll, J
Cunningham, C F
Carty, C J
Cook, H E
Cluney, Capt (3)
Conn, Mr
Cox, A P
Carlson, W
Carter, H C
Cook, F B
Campbell, W R
Cunningham, J
Campbell, D R
Crowningburg, Jr
Crane, Capt
Davis, J M
Donell, M T
Davis, P
Duncan, T
Donolly, Mr
Dudley, T
Dunols, F
Elassen, O
English, J
Erikson, A
Fisher Mr (2)
Fox C
Ferguson, R B
Green, J E
Gourley, S (3)
Green, J S
Gallagher, G
Graham, J (2)
Geanson, J
Graham, E J E
Grace, J
Houghtailing, J
Hansen, W
Henry and John
Huntley, J S
Hermanson, A
Hagen, N C
Haberer, Dr
Hardy, Jas F
Hunt, W D
Hawkins, C H
Harvest, J
Hickey, H
Johnson, O C
Jardian, J J
Jardain, J G
Joyner, T (2)
Jones, W B
Johnson, C
Jalliver, F
Kirsh, Mr
Knapp, Mr
Kinney, R A
Kox, G
Kraft, A
Lucas, M F
Lucas, M
Lucas, M
Lewis, G
Leonard, C
Lee, R E
Luhau, J
Lewis, P J (2)
Lee, E
Louis, P
Levy, —
Luning, H
Moore, A
Meyer, Mr
Muller, J W
Markle, G
Makke, C B
Manners, D
Marshall, D A
Martin, H B
Murphy, P
Mathews, M S
Morton, W
Metcalfe, Mr
Mitchell, A J
Murphy, F
Matthews, —
McCommon, Mr
McLane, —
Nelson, C
Norton, W
Ohrt, P G
Obvien, W H
Palmer, J C
Patres, T C
Purdy, H
Perry, Ed
Peters, J
Punette, —
Quinlan, J H
Reid, C C
Rutherford, Joe
Robins, E E
Read, R B
Rice, —
Roesch, C
Rice, C F
Ryprecht, F
Rawson, Est
Richardson, W
Smith, A F
Sheldon, Mr
Simonson, J
Shaw, J
Sam, W
Shaw, J T
Singer, L
Smith, W O
Syden, Mr
Sull, J
Sharin, J
Simmerson, W
Smith, C
Scott, J S
Smith, W S
Simerson, W K
Shaw, O L J
Smith, J W
Stone, S
Shaw, J E & J F
Turner, A M

Turrill, W
Thompson, J E
Thompson, I
Thompson, R
Van Zeebroeck, W
(2)
Wills, C H
Wright, A (2)
West, C P
Williams, C
Wright, H (2)
Welch, H
Williams, C R
Wagener, F (2)
Wagener, E
Wright, J
Warn, G
Wallace, J (2)
Wallace, J (2)
Wilberton, F
Young, E B

REGISTRY BUSINESS.
Satonen, F
Schmid, H
PARCELS POST.
Kimbal, T

LADIES.
Allen, M, Miss
Brown, M I, Miss
Campbell, A, Mrs
Clark, J, Mrs
Campton, G, Fanny
Daucett, A C, Mrs
Den, M, Miss
Fernans, Miss
Greene, S E, Mrs
Holmes, E C, Miss
Harbart, L, Miss
Irwings, K, Miss
Johnson, Miss
Kiefe, T, Mrs
Lazarus, Mary
Lincoln, A, Mrs
Louis, Nancy
Moore, Dr C W
Mrs
Moore, J A, Mrs
Mossman, R, Mrs
Pendergast, E K, Mrs
Ross, M K, Mrs
Rose, M J, Mrs
Spencer, J M, Mrs
Stevens, J, Mrs
Stewart, J, Mrs
Starbuck, Mrs
Todd, D E, Miss
Werg, E, Miss
Wilson, G, Mrs

Parties inquiring for letters in the
above list will please ask for "Adver-
tised Letters."

JOSEPH M. OAT,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Honolulu, July
31, 1897.

It is always gratifying to receive tes-
timonials for Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and
when the endorsement is from a phy-
sician it is especially so. "There is no
more satisfactory or effective remedy
than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E.
Robey, physician and pharmacist, of
Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the
Remedy in his own family and sold it
in his drug store for six years, he
should certainly know. For sale by all
druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith
& Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian
Islands.

Some Good Scores.
It seems that the score made by Q.
H. Berry on Friday last was at 500, not
200 yards. But the publications of that
score has stirred up some of the best
shots to go out and do some good
work.

On Saturday Capt. Walter Wall made
50 at 200 yards, off-hand shooting.
Yesterday V. J. Fagerroos made the
highest score—48—ever made at Iwilei
butts. His score was two 4s and
eight successive bulls'eyes, which, ac-
cording to Creedmore rules, is better
than the score made by Inspector
Storey.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's
Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly
reliable alternative ever compounded.
For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, car-
buncles, pimples, blotches, and all
disorders originating in vitiated
blood, this medicine is a specific.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally bene-
ficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheu-
matism, and rheumatic gout. As a
Tonic, it assists the process of
digestion, stimulates the sluggish
liver, strengthens the nerves, and
builds up the body when debilitated
by excessive fatigue or wasting
illness. Physicians everywhere con-
sider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It
is a skillfully-prepared combination
of the most powerful alteratives and
tonics. No other blood-purifier gives
equal satisfaction or is so universally
in demand.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.
Ayer's Pills CURE BILIOUSNESS
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,
AGENTS.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Good Furniture Does It.

If you want your
parlor to look well, if you
want your guests to under-
stand the meaning of "all
the comforts of a home," let
them try what really good
parlor furniture is.

We Have the Stock

Well made and in odd
pieces, choice designs at the
price of ordinary clap-trap
stuff.

Solid Oak Frames

Highly polished. The
handsomest single pieces in
the city, at ridiculously low
prices.

Our upholstery depart-
ment is complete in every
respect. We make and re-
pair mattresses, build couch-
es to order, furnish dwell-
ings and attend to all inter-
ior decorations.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

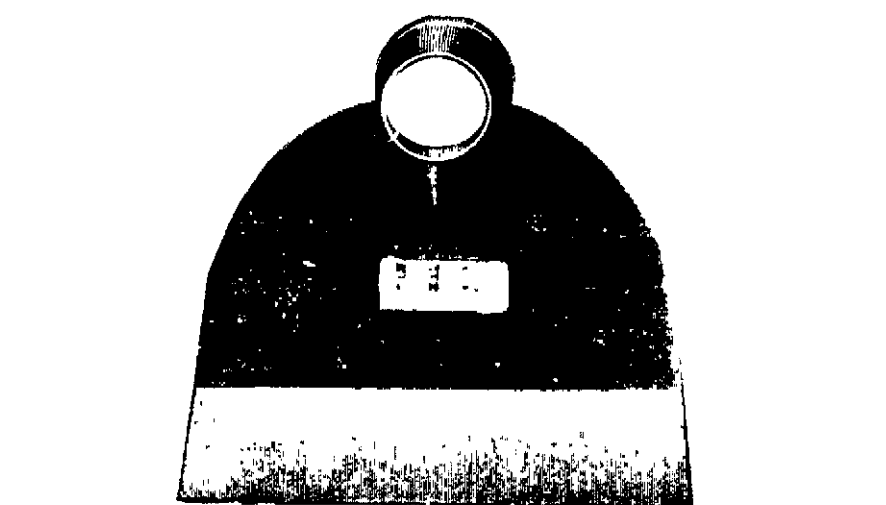
The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely
from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.
No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed an-
alysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent me-
chanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.
The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use
is so well known that it needs no explanation.
The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

THE NEW IMPROVED Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED EN-
TIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARD-
WARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has
ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order depart ment that will attend to your wants
and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over
the Islands."
A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

DR. DAY'S REPORT

Quarantine Regulations in China and Japan.

Provisions for Disinfecting Emigrants and Clothing Before Embarking.

The conclusion of Dr. Day's interesting report on quarantine regulations in Japan and China is as follows:

The conditions at Yokohama are disappointing so far as concerns the disinfection of passengers and baggage. Dr. Stuart Eldredge, Hawaiian Consul and sanitary inspector, does the best he can under the circumstances, and hopes, before long that a proper disinfecting plant will be in force. The P. M. S. S. Co. By his persistent efforts he has persuaded Mr. Howard, the agent, to recommend that the company erect a plant on their compound. The plans, specifications, and estimates of cost have been submitted, and there is hope that they will receive favorable consideration. The plans are those of the Kenyon-Francis hot-air chamber, adopted by the United States Marine Hospital Service, and are one of the Honolulu quarantine station.

Up to the present time Dr. Eldredge has had to depend upon sulphur fumigation for disinfecting the baggage of steamer passengers. When the 14-day quarantine regulation was in force he found great difficulty in carrying it out. No suitable place was available for the purpose. He finally procured some tea houses on the Mississippi Bay road, remote from town, and the emigrants were quartered there, but it is extremely doubtful whether it is possible to keep a satisfactory quarantine in such a place. Furthermore, in order to embark, the passengers were obliged to pass through a crowded portion of the town.

Dr. Eldredge's inspections before the departure of the ships are very thorough and not only include the Japanese emigrants at Yokohama, but all steamer passengers en route and the crew.

By the courtesy of Mr. Goro Narita, of the Foreign Office, formerly Secretary of Legation at Honolulu, and Dr. Shintaro Goto, President of the Imperial Sanitary Board, I was escorted to the Yokohama quarantine station by several officials in a Government launch. The station is charmingly located 10 miles down the coast, and is most completely and even elegantly equipped.

All of the Japanese quarantine stations, including the large military stations of Minoshima and Sakurajima, are constructed on the most approved modern principles. Superheated steam is used for the disinfection of personal effects. The machinery is well constructed, brick walls and cement floors are freely used about the chambers and boilers. Every provision is made for keeping the disinfected persons and baggage from the undisinfected by the systematic arrangement of the waiting, dressing and bathing rooms. There are separate buildings for the disinfection of first and second-class passengers, as well as for their accommodation, when detention is necessary. The quarters of the first-class passengers are as comfortable as most hotels.

Remote from the disinfecting and detention buildings is the hospital for infectious cases. The ground area is covered by a cement floor, high in the center and sloping gradually to the edge, to insure perfect drainage. A tiled drain carries all fluids to a cesspool. The floor of the building is raised about three feet above this cement floor. By a clever arrangement of panels and screens, patients can be put in and taken out of the rooms without passing through the main building. Each room has a hole in the floor, so that it can be thoroughly flushed out with an antiseptic solution when necessary. A separate building contains the doctors and nurses' quarters, laboratory and drug room. The laboratory is equipped with the necessary apparatus for conducting bacteriological work, including a valuable German microscope and high-power immersion lenses. At the rear of the main building is a great hall for the incineration of bodies that have died of infectious diseases. All vessels entering the ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki must report at the several quarantine stations, and if from Formosa or China, the officers make a special inspection of passengers, crew and vessel. Now that plague is so prevalent in Formosa and parts of China, the Imperial Government feel considerable anxiety to keep it out of Japan, and the inspection of vessels is intended to be very thorough. Owing to these precautionary measures two vessels have recently been found infected with plague—one at Nagasaki and one at Yokohama. Both vessels came from Formosa.

Having reported separately on the various ports, I will now summarize the information gained in answer to my letter of instructions. I am asked to give special attention to facilities and appliances which are available to our officers at the several ports for the quarantining of emigrants before embarkation and for disinfecting their effects.

The facilities for quarantining passengers are not perfect, but far from perfect. The appliances for disinfecting at Hongkong will be all that can be desired, as soon as the baths are ready. At Shanghai and Nagasaki there is nothing, but at Yokohama there has been no need of any. At Kobe, a satisfactory plant can be had at slight expense. At Yokohama, there is nothing available at present, but probably before long there will be an efficient plant established.

Under what circumstances and to what extent should we require that emigrants from Chinese ports for Hawaii come via Yokohama?

It seems to me desirable that all emigrants from Chinese ports for Hawaii touch at Yokohama for final inspection. Practically, this is done now, for all the Chinese come in via P. M. and O. & O. boats. In the event of special shipments being sent in chartered vessels, it would be still more desirable to have them touch at Yokohama.

To what extent and in what manner should the regulations be made to apply to the crew of a ship bringing emigrants on board? The present quarantine regulations are deficient on this point, as will be seen by reference to Sections 3, 4, 5, 8 and 13 of Article V. It is manifest that there may be danger from the crew, unless precautions are taken, and from the wording of the sections referred to, it is also manifest that it was the intention to include the crew in the regulations. I would recommend amending them so that the health officers may have the power to have the crew and their effects quarantined according to the requirements of the case; namely, disinfection of effects, vaccination, bathing and detention when necessary, before going on board in infected ports.

4. To what extent and in what manner should the regulations be made to apply to the taking on board of a ship at an infected port of clothing or personal effects other than those the passengers or crew have with them at the time of embarkation?

not been disinfected to be taken on board at an infected port might nullify all the good accomplished by the usual precautions.

5. "To what extent the regulations relative to the disinfection of the ships' hold, stowage and baggage, and the departure are carried out?" Was the Ki-maru examined and disinfected before receiving her passengers?

As has been stated in the report on Kobe, Dr. Graham has inspected the ships and satisfied himself that they are clean and in good sanitary condition before the passengers are taken on board, and he did so in the case of the Ki-maru, but has not been his custom to insist on disinfection. Had sickness of contagious nature occurred on board during a previous voyage he would surely have done so. Hitherto, Kobe has been the port of departure of all of the tramp steamers from Japan. These questions hardly apply to the regular mail boats, as they are kept in excellent sanitary condition, and every precaution is taken by the officers to prevent the introduction of disease on board.

6. "What period of quarantine of the passengers is required in an infected port before embarkation?"

After visiting all of the ports enumerated, inspecting the facilities at the disposal of our health officers and communicating with them on the subject, I am convinced that an ante-embarkation quarantine in any of these ports is impracticable. The ships which have recently brought emigrants from Japan and the lack of competent and responsible ship's surgeons on board of them. What additional regulations, if any, should be adopted to meet such cases?

When, in their judgment, disease is so prevalent as to render disinfection and inspection impotent to protect us, let them have the authority to stop immigration for the time being until the danger has passed.

7. "While there is no desire to discriminate against ships of any nationality or line, our attention has been called to the unsanitary condition of the ships which have recently brought emigrants from Japan and the lack of competent and responsible ship's surgeons on board of them. What additional regulations, if any, should be adopted to meet such cases?"

While there should be no desire to discriminate against the steamships of any nationality or line, it is eminently right and proper to make a distinction between the regular mail steamers and the tramp ships, which occasionally bring emigrants to Hawaii. There is every reason for doing so. The regular boats are commodious, clean, in excellent sanitary condition, are inspected daily by the captain and doctor, who is a competent medical man, and the passengers are not overcrowded, and their welfare is looked after in every way. Furthermore, there is no attempt made to conceal the knowledge of sickness, if it is on board, and the company is responsible and reliable.

On the other steamers, the reverse is true. They arrive in Honolulu in a state of filth that boggles description. The passengers are packed together so close that it is extremely doubtful whether it is possible to keep a satisfactory quarantine in such a place. Furthermore, in order to embark, the passengers were obliged to pass through a crowded portion of the town.

Dr. Eldredge's inspections before the departure of the ships are very thorough and not only include the Japanese emigrants at Yokohama, but all steamer passengers en route and the crew.

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would be considered that to the exclusion of the small farmers. The only difference between those who criticized my report and myself is the percentage of coolie labor employed. While I do not admit it for the sake of argument, admitting that 50 per cent is coolie labor, let us see where this industry, which should receive the unequalled support of every man in California, will bring us if it is to be operated even with that percentage of Oriental labor. While today we have only thousands of acres under cultivation, none would dispute but what there are thousands of coolies employed. Does not this mean that when we have millions of acres under cultivation that we will have the same increase in coolie labor?

At the price of beets today they do not pay the farmer any better for his investment than does wheat with a proportional yield and a fair market. In conclusion, I wish to say again that this is an industry which should receive the support of all, and it should be lauded in California so that all may realize its benefits. Farmer and laborer alike but if it is continued upon the lines of today the time is not far distant when, instead of it being a boon to California, the people will be arrayed against labor and its monopoly, as they are today against the famous funding bill.

If the Western Sugar Refinery is sincere in its statements that it is their desire to see white labor employed and benefited by this industry, then I would suggest that their refineries refuse to handle any raw material, except that produced by white labor and in behalf of American labor I ask Mr. Spreckels to take the stand, and the industry should then receive the entire and unequalled support of every person and every legislator in California.

E. O. HALL & SON, Labor Commissioner, San Francisco, July 17th.

Tragic Death.

By the Moana, Thursday, Mr. Ed Dekum received word of the tragic death of Mr. Fred Kirn, of Portland, Ore., father of Mrs. Calhoun, whose husband is captain of the Archer. In making the ascent of Mount Hood, Mr. Kirn strayed from the path, and was caught by a sliding mass, which carried him 300 feet down the steep side of the mountain to the brink of a cliff, over which his body was plunged to the rocks, 400 feet below. The neck and both legs were broken by the fall and the body was fearfully mangled by the rocks.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.
Young Rockefeller, who will some day be one of the world's richest men, is manager of the Brown university football team and a member of the class that brought out "Liber Brunensis," to which the faculty has objected.

Measuring Devices.

Rules, Tape Lines, Yard Sticks, Marking Gauges, Squares, Bevels, Levels, Plumb Bobs, Lines, Etc.: All these to measure dry.

To measure liquids we furnish quite a different line of goods.

E. O. HALL & SON.

ALEX. CRISHOLM. J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.

Our Hand Made HAWAIIAN SADDLE!

With Genuine Hawaiian Tree.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.

Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots,

Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

TURKS SURRENDERED.

The Evacuation of Thessaly and Other Points.

ATHENS, July 22.—The European military authorities have ordered the surrender of the Volo-Larissa Railway to the Greek railway officials within eight days. It is stated that the evacuation of Thessaly has commenced.

Eight regiments of Turkish troops from Domokos passed through Thessaly today, en route for Ellassona. Several officers have started for Salonica. Edhem Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish troops in Thessaly, is expected to arrive in Volo shortly to superintend the evacuation.

It's a Far Cry

FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO

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But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was the BEST REMEDY FOR CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See Times, July 18, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, relieves the most distressing cases of CHOLERA, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

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HEADS

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This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kinds of complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 10, 25, 50, and 100. Sole and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1897

THE NEWS.

According to the dispatches received by the Doric, Japan is not yet satisfied by the replies of Secretary Sherman on the relations of that country to Hawaii in the event of annexation. A further protest has been made by Minister Hoshi and the language used is significant. The Japanese Minister states that it is impossible for his country to "view with unconcern and acquiescence the consequences which would follow the extinction of Hawaiian sovereignty." Japan emphatically denies that she has any designs inimical to Hawaii. At the same time she deprecates further colonial expansion in the Pacific. The very fact that the United States has so long exercised a predominating influence over the Islands is advanced as a reason for continuing the status quo. The Senate has adopted the conference committee's report on the Tariff Bill by a vote of forty to thirty, the President signed the bill on July 24 and it went into operation on the same day. Protests have already been made against some of its provisions. The Hawaiian Reciprocity clause remained intact and Hawaii's position is assured until next December at least. The opposition forces do not concede Annexation. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is already in Washington, a definite line of attack has already been formed by anti-annexationists and a fight in December is certain. The dispatches by the Doric deny that the Turks intend evacuating Thessaly. On the contrary there may be further fighting in Crete. The Cubans have repulsed the Spanish forces in a decisive victory, and Spaniards in Havana are highly incensed over the release of several Cuban insurgents. The news in general is of a very brief nature.

THE CHINESE IN HAWAII.

Much of the opposition in the United States, to the annexation of Hawaii is purely sentimental, aimed at our mixed population; as though anything could be more mixed than the population is now in our mother country. We have already shown, in a previous article, that the native Hawaiians are better educated, in a primary way, than most of the European population, which is crowding into the United States by the hundred thousands annually, and that the public school regulations of Hawaii require the attendance of children of all nationalities, and none between the ages of six and sixteen are exempt from the operations of the law. As a natural result, there are fewer native Hawaiians unable to read and write, than are found among the natives of any country in the world, not excepting the United States. And more than this, all the youth now attending school, are taught in the English language only, as a vernacular. But, how about Asiatics?—is asked by critics. It is true that one-third of our population comprises Japanese and Chinese, who came here until recently chiefly as laborers engaged for the plantations, in the same way as Chinese were formerly brought into California by the large Chinese immigration companies to work on the railroad, nearly all of which roads in that state were built in part by them. In the same way, Chinese and Japanese are at the present time employed there in large numbers, under contracts, to plant and cultivate sugar beets, on the new plantations that are springing up in that state, because they work much cheaper than any other

laborers, and it is an employment for which they are well adapted; and still better, it is a reliable class of labor, whether it be Chinese or Japanese. They are preferred to Europeans in the cultivation of sugar beets, because they are reliable, being held by contracts to their employers. Europeans belonging to labor organizations are not so reliable; being too often controlled by men who care nothing for the engagements, which they may have entered into with their employers. One thing should be borne in mind, that the Chinese contract labor system did not originate in Hawaii, but in California, and is still carried on there, by the Chinese bosses, who import their laborers to cultivate sugar beets, or engage in any other labor service. The heavy crops of wheat and other grains in some of the states west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, are now annually harvested in part by companies of traveling Chinese who contract to do the work promptly at a lower price than white laborers. It is said that their work is done so faithfully and well, that they can make engagements a year ahead, and that without their help, much of the grain crop would be lost. Going farther east, we find that Chinese do a large share of the laundry-work, being in some cases employed by Americans for the purpose, especially in the large cities. This is a kind of work for which they are specially adapted, in the same way as they are to the laborious cultivation of sugar beets or any other garden vegetables.

It is not alone in America and Hawaii that Asiatics are proving to be laborers best adapted for certain industries, for which other nationalities are not well suited. They are forcing their way into every country on the face of the globe. So far as the Chinese in Hawaii are concerned, they are by law restricted from going to America, nor will they be allowed to do so after annexation. The same regulations will exist then as now as regards Chinese. Many of them return each year to China, and gradually the number in Hawaii will be reduced. After annexation, it is quite likely that many of them will wish to continue service on the plantations, as they will prefer this to returning home to China.

JAPAN'S PROTEST.

When the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty was sent to the United States Senate for confirmation, after having received the signatures of the President, and his Secretary of State, as well as those of the authorized commissioners from Hawaii, the Japanese Minister Hoshi, residing at Washington, inquired of Secretary Sherman, whether provision had been made in the new treaty, to secure to the Japanese who are in Hawaii the same privileges after the annexation treaty goes into force, that are guaranteed by the existing treaty between Japan and Hawaii. Mr. Sherman replied that the United States Government did not assume any obligations of the Hawaiian Government arising under treaties made by it with other governments. It was this reply which probably led Minister Hoshi to enter his protest, for which he probably had no better reason to sustain him than other governments have, with which Hawaii has made treaties. Or the motive may have been the desire to secure for all the Japanese now in Hawaii, the privilege of migrating to the continent without let or hindrance. The protest entered by him rested on three grounds:

1. That the maintenance of the *Statu quo* is essential to the good understanding of the Pacific Powers.

2. That Hawaiian annexation would imperil the residential, commercial and industrial rights of Japanese subjects in Hawaii, rights

secured to them by treaty and by the laws of Hawaii.

3. That such annexation might lead to a postponement of the settlement of claims and liabilities, already existing in favor of Japan, under treaty stipulations.

The first of the above clauses is too absurd to require notice, as all European governments agree that Hawaii belongs to the American sphere of political influence in the Pacific. Japan alone stands as objector. The second clause of the protest is equally untenable. Under the treaty between Hawaii and Japan, no exclusive right is granted to her people here that is not granted to those of other nationalities. No clause in the treaty allows either Hawaiians to become subjects of the Emperor of Japan, or Japanese to become subjects or citizens in Hawaii; while under the present constitution of Hawaii, no foreigners can become citizens here. Consequently, Japan has no more ground for protesting than England or Germany, as all are treated alike.

The third clause in Japan's protest asserts that her claim for indemnity in not allowing certain immigrants to land may not be settled, if annexation takes place. If the questions in dispute are to be referred to arbitration this has no force.

Japanese in Hawaii will enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to them in the treaty under which they came here—rights of domicile only. Nothing more was guaranteed to them. And the annexation treaty deprives them of none, as it deprives subjects of no other nationality any of the rights secured to them by similar treaties. Whether they will ever be allowed to migrate to the United States, depends altogether on the latter power. At present she does not permit any but the educated classes from Japan to enter her territory, though some do enter by way of Canada. If the Japanese now here become qualified by education, they no doubt will be allowed to migrate to the continent. But not otherwise, unless Congress passes special laws to permit them. Japan's protest has therefore no solid basis to rest on, and it is not surprising that it received so little attention from Secretary Sherman.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

The larger cities of the United States and of other countries have for years been confronted with the increasing necessity of making adequate provisions for breathing spaces for tenement-house and other crowded districts. One who is unfamiliar with the existing conditions of the localities in which the poorer classes of mechanics and workingmen live, can scarcely realize the discomforts to which they are subjected, especially during the hot season of the year. The narrow streets and closely packed houses absorb the heat during the daytime, and at night it is radiated out into the already overburdened atmosphere. The squalor and the wretchedness are intense. The corner saloon is the resort of the men, the women sit on the doorsteps, and the children play in the street. Municipal authorities have studied the problem, and church and charitable organizations have given their attention to it, with the result that valuable pieces of land within the districts have been condemned and converted into little parks and open spaces. Trees have been planted in them and benches built. They are always well patronized, and their effect upon the health and happiness of the surrounding inhabitants has been beneficial.

A scheme for a breathing space at Palama has long been before the public, and is worthy the sympathy of everyone. Petition has been made to the Government for the use of a portion of the made land beyond the stream. No outlay of public funds has been solicited, nor a perpetual deed. Should the per-

mission of the Government be obtained, a small strip of land bordering on the stream will be turned into a public playground. Benches will be built for the men, generous heaps of sand will be furnished for the children, and there will be no "keep off the grass" signs. The entire expense will be borne by the petitioners. The district needs such an open space. The children are forced into the streets to play, and the surroundings are not conducive to high morals. Honolulu is well provided with large parks, but they are distant from the crowded portions of the city. Men with large families cannot afford to take frequent journeys on the horse cars to the open lands of the suburbs or to the beach. Yet such excursions are necessary. The influence of hot pavements and ugly building walls upon the disposition, let alone the question of health and morals, cannot be anything else than evil. It is hoped that permission will be granted for the use of the ground for this purpose.

The periodical gold mining excitement on the Pacific coast has again set in. This time it is the wild and desolate hills of Yukon in Alaska, in north latitude 65 deg. Just now, nothing else is talked about from Victoria down to San Diego, but how to get to the new gold fields in the Alaskan El Dorado. As in previous excitements of the kind, there are people ready to sell all that they have to raise sufficient to reach the bleak and snow-clad hills that border the Yukon river, where the gold mines are located. The trip from San Francisco to the port of St. Michaels in Alaska, requires fifteen days in a fairly good but very crowded steamer. And thence up a rugged, mountainous country, with numerous streams to be forded, takes twenty to twenty-five days more of hard travel on foot, such as very few are able to endure. And yet there are hundreds and thousands ready to start off, willing to take the chances, with any accommodations, and to pay any price that may be charged. No doubt there is gold there, perhaps in abundance if one is lucky enough to find it, but the fatigue, discomforts, risk of health, and risk of finding only stones and rocks, on arrival there—do not deter these argonauts. Some no doubt will succeed and manage to secure fortunes in some way or other, but it is only one in a thousand, that proves to be the lucky man. Still the crowd are willing to take risks, and off they go, often leaving fairly comfortable situations. It is singular that these new gold fields are on the boundary line between Canada and Alaska, (the 141st degree of longitude). But this so far has not made any trouble, although to reach the mines, travelers have to cross and recross the boundary several times in going to and returning from the Klondyke gold fields. The same remark refers to the Kootenay gold fields in British Columbia. These rich deposits lie on both sides of the boundary dividing British Columbia from the State of Washington—along the 49th parallel of latitude. So far, there have been no disputes as to claims crossing the line, but police are stationed along it. In Alaska there will, no doubt, be much suffering to the pioneers who rush into these cold and inhospitable wastes, at present fit neither for man or beast to live in.

Another Advocate.

MR. EDITOR:—Having lived in the South and in the negro districts, I have read with much interest the articles in the Advertiser entitled, "New Departure," relative to the importation of negro families to Hawaii. The description therein contained of the Southern plantation darkey is good and true to life, and demonstrates conclusively that the writer is acquainted with his subject. Too much cannot be said in praise of the plantation darkey. It is also true that it is not the plantation darkey that is guilty of crime. I

have been upon the scene of the late burnings, and am acquainted with the circumstances. For the information of the "Special Agent" be it said that for only one crime is a negro ever burned in the South—a crime which alone in enormity surpasses the punishment meted out to the offender by an outraged community.

All of the cities and larger towns of the black belt are filled with a mongrel population of mulattoes. The moment a drop of foreign blood courses a negro's veins he becomes changed in every habit, and always for the worse and to this class of mulattoes is traceable the crimes committed. But in this lies the principal danger from the importation of negroes here. The negroes are the most prolific under the sun. Virtue is with the vast majority unknown, and on account of the peculiar conditions obtaining here, it would be but a short time until a new element would have to be dealt with, new social conditions obtain, and new problems arise and forever remain to vex the people.

SOME PEOPLE.

Doric Brought a Number of Noteworthy Personages.

Among the people who arrived on the Doric yesterday were the following:

C. M. Pepper, correspondent of the New York Herald and other papers, who comes to write up the Islands. Mr. Pepper returned to the United States from Cuba in June, where he was sent as correspondent for the New York Herald and other papers. While there he went through the districts of the big island in revolt, in company with Mr. Calhoun, who was sent to Cuba by President McKinley to examine into the existing state of affairs. Mr. Pepper is accompanied by his wife and child.

O. T. Sewall, cousin of Minister Sewall, and a member of the firm of Williams, Dimond & Co., in the interests of which firm he comes to the Islands. Mr. Sewall will be a guest at the American Legation.

Col. C. P. Lauke, who, with Minister Damon, represented Hawaii at the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in London.

Baron von Teichmann, an attaché of the German Embassy in Peking, who is now on his way to his post.

Visited the Penguin.

President Dole, accompanied by Minister Lansing, Colonel Soper and Professor Alexander, called aboard H. B. M. S. Penguin yesterday morning and remained for the space of half an hour. On going to and coming from the Penguin in the Foreign Office barge, the usual salutes were fired from the men-of-war in port and the yards of the U. S. S. Marion, H. I. J. M. S. Hiyel and H. B. M. S. Penguin were manned. As the barge passed the U. S. S. Philadelphia, the band played Hawaii Pono.

Minister Hawes Better.

Through the kindness of Captain Cameron, of the steamer Claudine, which arrived from Maui and Hawaii ports Sunday morning, it was learned that while that vessel was at Paauhau, 7 o'clock Thursday night, July 29th, a telephone message from Hilo announced that the condition of Minister Hawes' health was very much improved. He was still at Waialae.

In St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sunday morning, prayers were said for the recovery of Minister Hawes.

Mr. C. du Roi, Manager of B. F. Ehlers & Co., arrived on the Doric yesterday. He left Mrs. du Roi in a convalescent state and said that he expected her to return to Honolulu in about six weeks, fully recovered.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." Mrs. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver troubles, constipation, biliousness, etc.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

Vacation Not Necessary

MANY HUNDREDS of our townspeople cannot afford to travel, in order that a change of air and occupation will build them up and restore health.

THE CONSTANT application to one's duties in this climate will soon wreck a robust constitution, unless some assistance is rendered.

Malt

THE BEST WAY to build up the wrecked and torn-down physical forces is by taking a preparation of Malt which will in no way work an injury to any organ of the body. MALT NUTRINE is acknowledged by the Medical Profession as being the best preparation of Malt on the market.

Nutrine

YOU MUST NOT THINK that you are obtaining a stimulating beverage in taking MALT NUTRINE. It contains less than 2 per cent of alcohol, and will not intoxicate.

IT IS A PURE Extract of Malt in a palatable and convenient form. PERSONS TAKING MALT NUTRINE invariably increase in flesh.

Fattens

THE SALE OF MALT NUTRINE has exceeded the sales of all other preparations of Malt ten fold, which convinces us that it has merit.

PRICES: Per case of 12 bottles, \$3.50; three bottles for \$1.00, or single bottles, 35 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 27, 1897.

We want every carpenter in town to call at our stores this week and see our stock of carpenters tools; we have everything he wants. Always on the look out for novelties, we have secured some that will gladden the heart of every carpenter who uses them.

We have Balsley's patent screw driver and holder. The most unique tool ever placed on the market. By this arrangement the screw is held in position as firmly as though it were a portion of the driver itself. The tool can be adjusted to fit any size of head in a fraction of a second.

Another good thing is a handy oil stone, set in a wooden frame with wooden cover complete. No fear of grit or dust getting on the stone and ruining your edge tools.

We have an immense stock of general carpenters implements, such as spoke-shaves, iron planes, wood planes, chisels, adzes, ratchet braces, steel squares, Jennings' expansion bits, awls and tools (self contained) and very handy, hack saws and hand saws, saw sets, gauges, carpenters', engineers' and farriers' hammers, rules and pencils and a thousand and one other things too numerous to mention here.

We are selling everything as cheap as any other house in town and our stock is the best.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

"WELA KA HAO!"

Natives Have It Their Own
Way Saturday Night.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED

Slogan of the Foundry
Team is Heard.

Hammer Welders Win Great Tug-
of-War—Portuguese Meet De-
feat in 21 1-2 Minutes.

In the Drill Shed, Saturday night, there was gathered a crowd that completely filled the place, the object of interest being the tug-of-war between the foundry boys and the Portuguese team, which, through its manager, Capt. J. M. Camara, issued a challenge to the former quite a little time ago.

The tug-of-war was advertised to begin at 8 o'clock, but it was nearly half an hour later before the starting shot was fired.

About 10 minutes before the start the Portuguese team, led by its big anchor man, and with the members wearing a look of utmost confidence, emerged from behind the screens on the stage and walked to the lower end of the tug-of-war platform, taking their places together. The native boys came out in a rather straggly manner, and, falling into their places, grasped the big rope with a grip, the like of which can only be attained in the daily toil with the hammer. The very slight first man braced himself against a great strapping black Portuguese, while Joe Morse, the anchor man, had a good 50 pounds extra to pull against in the man who wore the belt on the other side. In fact, the whole Foundry team averaged about 18 pounds less in weight than the Portuguese.

"Are you ready?" came the warning, and the men braced themselves for the start, each anxious to gain at the outset. The starting shot was fired, and the rope was freed, and with a "Wela ka hao," the slogan of the hammer-welders, they pulled the rope fully six inches their way. A mighty cheer arose, showing where the sympathy of the majority of those present lay. The Portuguese made a great attempt to gain back what they had lost, and tried a succession of jerks, but the native boys were simply lying on the rope, and there was not a budge. Then the natives lost a couple of inches, but it was not for long. In a few seconds they had it back again. Camara coached and fanned in vain, and then a pained expression began to show on his face.

For about five minutes the rope remained stationary, each team watching the other for an advantage. It was soon noticed that the third man on the Portuguese side was beginning to show signs of weakening, and the Portuguese anchor had his head tilted backwards a bit.

Camara gave a signal, and the Portuguese braced for the greatest effort they had yet made, but it was of no use. The Foundry boys were firm. The perspiration stood out in beads on the faces of the contestants, and soon it was noticed that the rope was going slowly, but surely toward the Hawaiians.

All the while the coach on the side of the Foundry side walked back and forth past his boys, giving words of encouragement and wiping the perspiration from their faces. His bearing was quiet, but he never allowed the Portuguese to gain a single advantage by lack of watchfulness on his part.

At about 8:40 the Hawaiians had two inches more, and a couple of minutes later the rope was over three feet their way. A minute or so later and the marker, with George Harris working the ropes, indicated 4½ feet. Then there was a final effort by the natives, and the rope shot to within an inch of the winning point (five feet), and then went back three or four inches. Another attempt, and the finishing shot was heard. The Foundry boys had won.

"Wela ka hao" was heard on all sides, and there was a rush to the platform to shake the hands of the winners. The Portuguese retired as quietly as possible.

The pull began at 8:25½ and finished at 8:47, the time, then, being 21½ minutes, much less than anyone supposed it would be done in. Thousands of dollars were lost and won, a number of Portuguese staking all they had saved up for a year.

The officers of the evening were as follows:

Judges—Tom Wright and C. B. Wilson.
Referee—C. J. McCarthy.
Timekeeper—J. L. Torbert.
Marker—George Harris.

AFTERMATH OF TUG-OF-WAR.
Anchor Man of Portuguese Team
Haunts the Police Station.

The anchor of the Portuguese team is sure now that "they are after him." He did not sleep well Sunday night on account of the inklings he had gotten of the ill feeling against him, and rose early yesterday morning. He thought

the safest place for him would be the Police Station, so he sauntered down that way. Portuguese to the number of about 20 followed him down and gathered just opposite the Police Station, where they began conversing in angry tones. Soon the anchor man ran across and into the Police Station doorway, complaining to Captain Parker that his countrymen had threatened to kill him. Captain Parker walked over to the group and tried to find out who had done the threatening. Of course, no one volunteered an affirmative answer, but one fellow spoke up, saying: "We told him we don't want him here anymore. The best thing he can do is to get out of the country."

In a conversation with one of the Portuguese who had quite a little to do with the tug-of-war, that man said: "I do not think the anchor man sold the contest, but I do believe that he was intoxicated when he went upon the platform. I firmly believe that the natives could not have beaten our team if the men had all been in their normal condition."

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Effect of Japans' Protest on
Annexation.

A gentleman, who arrived by the Doric yesterday, says the action of President McKinley in presenting the annexation treaty was due mainly to the fact that the tariff bill was in danger, and he wanted an expression from the Republican side of the Congress.

Some members showed considerable feeling against the reciprocity treaty, and wanted the President to submit a new treaty. Annexation will undoubtedly be brought up early in the next session. Should it fail to pass, then the reciprocity treaty will, no doubt, be repealed or modified to a considerable extent. Under the present bill Hawaii is getting better advantages than have ever been known before, and the Senators are willing she should have them, pending a ratification of the treaty. To him it appears that it must be annexation or nothing at the next session.

Speaking of the influence of the Japanese embargo, he said: "So long as it was a matter between Hawaii and Japan the administration seemed satisfied to stand back and view the diplomatic battle from afar, but when Minister Hoshi stepped in and said Japan would protest against the annexation of the Islands by the United States, the battle was transferred to Washington, and President McKinley got his dander up. The action of Japanese Minister Hoshi was by no means pleasant to the administration. It is difficult to say what, if any, effect the protest will have. The Senate may consider that Japan, bordering as she does, on the Pacific, may have some rights in the disposition of Hawaiian territory, and give heed to the protest, but it will only be to a certain point. The rumor that Japan is willing to have the immigration business settled by arbitration adds another phase to the question, and it may take a year or two to settle it. This, however, will not interfere with the action of the Senate, if annexation is decided upon."

Mr. Irwin's Condition.

Immediately before the Doric left San Francisco on the 27th ult., Mr. W. N. Armstrong called on Mr. W. G. Irwin and conversed with him for a few moments. Mr. Irwin informed him that his intestinal trouble was over, and that there had been no surgical operation whatever. But he was now subject to an intermittent fever, which had not been broken up. He remains in a very weak condition and takes little nourishment. As soon as it is possible, he will be removed to San Rafael.

Col. Claus Spreckels calls on him every morning, shows much solicitude for his recovery, and in many ways does kindly acts. Mr. John D. Spreckels shows equal consideration. Drs. Chesmore, McMonagle and Whitney attend Mr. Irwin.

Duncan in a New Role.

Mrs. Ellen Axton of 354 Sixth street yesterday swore to a complaint, charging the former Rev. J. Kenneth Duncan with the larceny of \$80. She alleges that on last Friday Duncan came to her husband, John Axton, and told him that he was penniless and had no place to sleep. Axton offered to give him a bed until he could find something to do. Saturday evening, while Axton and his wife were at dinner, Duncan went into their sleeping-room to get his coat. After he had left the house Mrs. Axton discovered that \$80 had been taken from a purse that was under the pillow of her bed. She says that Duncan admitted to her husband that he had taken the money.—San Francisco Chronicle, July 24.

At the Custom House.

It was given out yesterday that Mr. George Stratemeyer would return to his old position of Port Surveyor, where he has given such excellent satisfaction, and where he has assiduously worked for the department under which he serves.

H. C. Morton, who has been acting as Port Surveyor temporarily, will be Customs Gauger.

Cruelty to Animals.

K. Pa, one of Patne's watering-cart men, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of cruelty to animals,

sworn to by a certain citizen of Honolulu. It seems that Pa filled his cart too full of water, and when coming to a slope on Beretania street, yesterday, the poor mule that was hauling the water, was lifted from the ground by the load. The citizen in question called to the man and told him to empty out some of the water, but he refused to answer. The warning that he would be arrested had no effect, so the citizen proceeded to the Police Station and had the man arrested. The case will come up in the Police Court this morning.

Somebody Stole \$410.

The Wilder Steamship Company is out \$410, the amount of money that was in the safe of the steamer Mokolii previous to her departure for Moloai and Lanai ports yesterday.

At 1 o'clock Purser Beckley went to the safe and found that the money was all there, but upon making another visit at 3 o'clock there was not a cent of it left.

Some time ago Mr. Beckley lost the key to the safe, and, after searching about in vain for it, concluded to have a duplicate made. This he used for several days. He thinks that whoever stole the money yesterday found the key he had lost.

A certain Chinaman on the Mokolii is looked upon with suspicion, and he will be very closely watched.

Police Court Notes.

In the Police Court, yesterday morning, A. Smithies plead guilty to the charge of being a common nuisance by firing off firecrackers on Fort street Saturday night. He was reprimanded. Ah Tun was fined \$1 and costs for being a common nuisance.

Joe King, who escaped from the Reform School a short time ago, was ordered to be sent back to that place to serve out the remainder of his term.

Kapewa, a deserter from Wailuku plantation, Maui, was ordered sent back to work at the earliest opportunity. Kapewa deserted about a month ago, came to Honolulu and was sent back again to work. The other day he was caught in Honolulu again.

JAPAN'S WAR VESSELS.

Ships of the Line Which Will Defend
the Island Empire.

The following table, published by the Japan Mail, gives the names and tonnages of the war vessels of Japan and their armaments:

	Ton-	Guns.
nage.		
Fuji (battleship) steel....	12,649	38
Yashima (battleship) steel....	12,517	38
*Chinyen (battleship) steel....	7,335	20
Itukushima (coast defense) steel....	4,278	33
Matsushima (coast defense) steel....	4,278	30
Hashidate (coast defense) steel....	4,278	31
Takasago (cruiser) steel....	4,227	30
Toshino (cruiser) steel....	4,216	36
Fuso (ironclad corvette) steel....	3,777	26
Naniwa (cruiser) steel....	3,709	24
Takachiho (cruiser) steel....	3,709	24
Akitsu (cruiser) steel....	3,150	23
Izumi (cruiser) steel....	2,967	22
Suma (cruiser) steel....	2,700	24
Chiyoda (steel clad cruiser)....	2,439	17
*Saiyen (cruiser) steel....	2,300	23
Kongo (corvette) wood, with iron sheathing....	2,284	17
Hiyei (corvette) wood, with iron sheathing....	2,284	19
*Heiyen (gunboat) steel....	2,100	15
Tsukuba (corvette) wood....	1,978	15
Takao (cruiser) steel frame armored....	1,777	16
Yayeyama (despatch boat) steel....	1,609	11
Tenryu (sloop) wood....	1,547	12
Katsuragi (sloop) iron and wood....	1,502	17
Yamato (sloop) iron and wood....	1,502	14
Musashi (sloop) iron and wood....	1,602	14
Tsukushi (cruiser) steel....	1,372	13
Kaimon (sloop) wood....	1,367	13
Amaki (sloop) wood....	926	13
Tatsuta (torpedo gunboat) steel....	864	6
Iwaki (gunboat) wood....	667	6
Oshima (gunboat) steel....	640	10
Maya (gunboat) iron....	622	6
Atago (gunboat) steel and iron....	622	4
Chokai (gunboat) iron....	622	4
Akagi (gunboat) wood....	622	10
*Soko (gunboat) wood....	610	5
*Chinto (gunboat) steel....	440	7
*Chinsei (gunboat) steel....	440	7
*Chinhoku (gunboat) steel....	440	7
*Chinpen (gunboat) steel....	440	7
*Chinchu (gunboat) steel....	440	5
Hosho (gunboat) wood....	321	9
*Kaiyo wood....	1,450	..

*These were captured from China during the war. The Kaiyo is a vessel captured near Port Arthur. It is pretty old, and is now undergoing repairs and re-armament.

VESSELS NOW BUILDING.

	Ton-	Guns.
nage.		
Shikishima (battleship) steel....	15,037	50
Kasagi (cruiser) steel....	4,978	30
Chitose (cruiser) steel....	4,836	30
Akashi (cruiser) steel....	2,800	24
Miyako (despatch boat) steel....	1,800	12

The Akashi and Miyako are to be launched this year. The other three vessels will be completed by the 32d year of Meiji (1899). The Shikishima will be the largest battleship in the world. Besides the vessels enumerated above, there are torpedo-boats running from No. 1 to No. 29, with the exception of Nos. 16 and 22, the former having sunk off the coast of the Pescadores in 1895, and the latter having been destroyed at the time of a night attack on Wei-hai-wei. The number of vessels that have sunk or fallen into disuse is 26 in all.

GATHERED FOR CONFERENCE

Much Expected of the Meeting of
Labor Leaders

WHEELING, W. Va., July 26.—The indications are that tomorrow's conference of labor leaders, made up of executive officers of the various organizations centered under the American Federation of Labor, will be largely attended. Among today's arrivals are E. V. Debs, head of the Social Democracy; Vice-President Rea of the Painters and Decorators, President Mahon of the Street-car Workers, President Samuel Gompers of the Federation and President Ratchford of the Mine Workers. President Sovereign of the Knights of Labor will arrive from Washington in the morning.

If the efforts of the agitators in West Virginia have really been a failure it is believed tonight that the railway conductors, firemen and brakemen will be asked to refuse to haul West Virginia coal. There is some talk of a general sympathetic strike, but this does not meet with anything approaching even partial favor. A boycott of West Virginia coal in the event that the miners of this State decline to join the strike will be discussed at the conference tomorrow.

Though the strike leaders gathering here for tomorrow's conference deny the reports that the efforts for a general strike in the Fairmont region are a failure, the coal that is coming to Wheeling from Fairmont on the Baltimore and Ohio and sent West to the lakes by the three coal-carrying roads centered here shows that the output at Fairmont is increasing.

Eugene V. Debs made his appearance in Wheeling this afternoon, and was met by a large crowd at the railroad station. Tonight he addressed a meeting in this city. The efforts to secure the public building square for the meeting failed, and the meeting took place a square away.

Mrs. H. J. Austin.

To relieve the many friends of Mrs. H. J. Austin from the anxiety caused by the notice of her sudden death in San Francisco on the 23d ult., I wish to state that in a letter from her, dated at San Diego, Cal., July 13th, to me, Mrs. Austin stated that she was enjoying excellent health, and expected to return and resume her duties by the Australia of the 17th inst.

HARRY Z. AUSTIN.

August 3, 1897.

Deserting Bluejackets.

Yesterday morning six desertions were reported from the U. S. S. Marlon. For five of the number a reward of \$10 a piece is offered if the men are delivered aboard before noon today. The other is a bluejacket by the name of Queudar, a fellow who has been in the habit of deserting. For the capture and delivery aboard of this man a reward of \$20 is offered.

Gold From Australia.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A London dispatch to the Evening Post confirms the report that Australia will ship gold to the United States. A considerable amount will go by the next steamer from Australia to San Francisco. More will follow later. The market is unable to account for the movement.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3½c.
Measuring devices of all kinds at E. O. Hall & Sons.

A vacation is not necessary if you use Malt-Nutrine as sold by the Hollister Drug Company.

Judge Hapai returned to Hilo yesterday, after a few days in the city on business of the Government.

There is talk of a 10-man shoot between crack rifle shots of the U. S. S. Philadelphia and the Citizens' Guard.

Javelin, with a record in California of 2:09¼, was sold by Creole, the thoroughbred now owned in Honolulu.

W. N. Armstrong returned from Washington yesterday, and will assume the editorial duties of the Advertiser in a few days.

Judge Perry opened the August term of the Circuit Court yesterday. The day's session was devoted to lottery, liquor and opium cases.

Rev. C. M. Hyde will go to Japan today, to be gone six weeks. While there he will be special correspondent to the Advertiser and Gazette.

Mrs. Paul Isenberg returned from San Francisco on the Doric yesterday looking her old self again. She was met at the steamer by a large number of her friends.

Work has been begun on Minister Cooper's residence, Manoa Valley. It will be of stone, one-story, with a center court-yard, after the fashion of old Mexican dwellings.

American Minister Sewall called aboard the Naniwa in the Admiral's launch late yesterday afternoon. The customary salute was fired as Mr. Sewall left the ship's side.

Ex-Senator DuBois, Senators Cannon, Doolittle, Pettigrew and Mantle will make a tour of the world, returning via Japan and Hawaii, and will probably make an extended visit here before the next session of Congress.

Attorneys W. S. Wise and F. M. Wakefield were before the Supreme Court yesterday on the charge of misconduct. Briefs were filed and arguments made on the demurrer. The Court took the matter under advisement.

Shooting at bulls'-eyes has been the favorite pastime here for the past four years, and many of the scores

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

made have been in dispute. Q. H. Berry yesterday made 12 successive bulls'-eyes, at 200 yards, in the presence of Capt. W. E. Wall.

For the past four or five nights suspicious lights have been seen burning far up on the ridge between Puaou and Nuuanu Valleys. What they are for can only be surmised. It may be that some vessel is soon expected, and the lights are kept burning in anticipation of her arrival after dark.

W. R. Castle, Jr., is preparing a paper on the Koolau episode, in Kalaial Valley, Kauai, in June of 1893. This he will probably read when he returns to college in the fall. At present he is engaged in looking up the files of the various Honolulu papers. Valuable information has been given him by G. W. R. King, who has a full account and, also pictures of the place.

**DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES**

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

HONOLULU.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNER-
SHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the special partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of "Lishman and Ouderkerk," is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, from and after this date. All liabilities existing at this date will be paid by J. Ouderkerk, and all accounts owing the said firm will be collected by him.

JOHN LISHMAN,
JOHN OUDERKERK.

Witness:
C. G. BALENTYNE.

Honolulu, H. I., 21st July, 1897.

1897-4t

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety no better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. 1st and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea Is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every finker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

HENRY ST. GOAR. EDWARD POLLITZ.

Members Stock and Bond Exchange

EDWARD POLLITZ & COMPANY

COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock.

Bullion and Exchange. Loans Negotiated. Eastern and Foreign Stock and Bonds.

403 California St. - San Francisco, Cal.

Good Coffee Land for Sale.

28 acres of good coffee land, fee simple, with houses, implements, cistern, and fenced with stone walls, situated at Nokolowa, seven miles from Kailua, Kona, Hawaii. Eight acres under cultivation with healthy coffee trees; last crop yielded 4,000 pounds.

BANKING SYSTEM

Bill Introduced in House to Appoint Monetary Commission.

CURRENCY LAWS TO BE REVISED

Preparations Made for Enforcing Tariff Bill.

Fabulously Rich Gold Fields Discovered Among the Mountains of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Representative C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, who was chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the last House, today introduced in the House a bill to authorize the appointment of a monetary commission and to provide for its expenses. The text of the bill is as follows:

"That the President is hereby authorized to appoint a monetary commission of eleven members, who shall be persons specially fitted by experience, training and study, for the consideration of the subjects coming before said commission.

"Said commission shall investigate and report what changes, if any, are necessary and expedient in our present banking and currency laws and what further legislation, if any, is desirable relative to our national banking system, of our Government paper currency of notes and certificates, and may, in connection therewith, report a codification of existing laws on these subjects.

"Said commission may take testimony and listen to arguments in their discretion and may require and shall be entitled to receive information from any department or officer of the Government on any matter within its or his special jurisdiction and coming within the scope of their investigation.

"Said commission shall meet for organization in Washington at such time as the President may appoint, and hold their subsequent sessions at such times and places as they may determine, and shall report to the President for transmission to Congress not later than November 15, 1897.

"Copies of all bills relating to banking currency or the circulating notes of the Government introduced in either House during the Fifty-fourth Congress and the first session of the Fifty-fifth, shall be furnished by the clerks of said houses to the commissions."

One hundred thousand dollars are appropriated by the terms of the bill for the expenses of the commission. This bill has been prepared by Stone, after consultation with H. H. Hanna, chairman of the Indianapolis sound-money convention, and is understood to have the approval of the Administration. It is the bill that probably will be passed by the House in response to the message of the President, which he will send to Congress as soon as the tariff bill gets out of the Senate.

READY TO BE ENFORCED.
The New Bill to Go Into Immediate Operation.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Treasury officials have made preparations to put the tariff into operation after its signature by the President. Copies of the bill have been sent to the customs officers throughout the country in anticipation of its passage, and it is said that all will have reached their destination by the time the bill becomes a law. Collectors also have been instructed to make the change from the old law to the new, upon receipt of trustworthy information that the bill has received the President's approval.

Officials who have given the pending bill careful scrutiny state that it is exceptionally free from ambiguities and inconsistencies and little trouble is anticipated in formulating regulations governing its administration.

PROSPECTS OF CONFERENCE.
Sealing Experts May Confer in Washington.

LONDON, July 21.—It is now semi-officially reported that an international conference will be held at Washington early in October on the basis of John W. Foster's suggestion on behalf of the United States Government, that the sealing experts representing Great Britain and the United States should meet and compare the results of their investigations, with a view of arriving at an agreed state of facts.

Pending such an agreement, there is no question of extending the scope of the conference to include a revision of the present regulations. The primary object will be not legal, but scientific.

GOLD IN ALASKA

Thousands of the Prospectors Rushing to the North.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A story rivaling in intensity of interest that told of the fabulous wealth of Monte Cristo was related by the passengers of the little steamer Excelsior, which has just arrived from St. Michaels, Alaska. Millions upon millions of virgin gold, according to the story, awaits the fortunate miner who has the hardihood and courage to penetrate into the unknown depths of the Yukon district. There was tangible evidence on the little steamer of the truth of the story

told by the travelers, for in the cabin were scores of sacks filled to the very mouth with "dust" taken from the placers of the far frozen north. The amount brought in is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

There came in on the Excelsior about forty people, among them some women, from what is now known as the Clondyke district, though only fifteen of these had been actually engaged in mining. There were among them men who had been for more than ten years facing the dangers and hardships of the frozen north in the hope of making a rich find, and had signally failed. But now they come back with fortunes stowed in their gripsacks and tell of countless millions to be picked up in the country of which so little is known.

The new Eldorado lies just across the Alaskan boundary in British territory. It is of recent discovery, but already there are at least 3,000 people on the ground and thousands more are flocking in that direction. The discovery of the Clondyke regions presents a story which is interesting and unique.

PROPOSED CABLE.

Franchise Said to Have Been to British Syndicate.

LONDON, July 17.—When the scheme of laying a cable between Vancouver and Australia was first mooted the Eastern Telegraph Company swore the thing should not be done. The proposed cable threatened one of its most profitable monopolies and promised to release the British colonies from the thralldom under which they had long groaned. So the Eastern company set to work in its usual fashion to strangle the infant enterprise. When Mr. Chamberlain became Secretary of the Colonies he developed a keen cable scheme, and under his fostering influence it revived.

The Eastern company brought all the vast political influence which it unfortunately possesses, to bear upon the Government, and if a weak man had been in the Colonial Office, the machinations of the company undoubtedly would have been successful. Mr. Chamberlain, however, put his back up, and the Eastern company was compelled to change its tactics. It has not been possible yet to ascertain exactly what has occurred, but it is certain there has been a secret deal of some kind, for the Eastern is now enthusiastically supporting the Pacific cable project, and this means it has secured control of it.

This will be bad news for Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Those important States have joined England in the necessary guarantees, and it is likely they will want to know what is the use of spending their money upon something which will merely continue the existing extortionate monopoly.

NEAR THE POLE.

Strange Message Found on Wing of a Pigeon.

CHRISTIANA, July 21.—A telegram from Stravanger states that a carrier pigeon has been caught in the neighborhood of Soevde, in Riffike, with a silver ring upon one of its feet and the following statement stamped on its wings:

"North Pole, 142 W., 47.62." The Stockholm Aftonblat has received a dispatch from Dr. Nansen, in which the explorer says he thinks Herr Andree's undertaking to reach the North Pole by balloon is practicable.

Soevd, where the carrier pigeon is reported found, is on the west coast of Middle Norway. Some carrier pigeons labeled "North Polar Expedition," and presumed to have been taken north with Andree, were reported to have alighted on a steamship crossing to England in that region a short time ago, but it proved that Andree had not started when they were reported found.

Assuming that the carrier pigeon now said to have been picked up in West Norway, was let loose from Andree's balloon, the stamping on the wings "North Pole, 142 W." would indicate that the explorer was being carried toward Alaska.

JEAN INGELWOLD DEAD.

Distinguished Poet Passes Away in London.

LONDON, July 20.—Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poet and novelist, died here last night. She was in her seventy-seventh year.

Miss Ingelow outlived all her contemporaries, for she was the associate of a large number of English literary celebrities of thirty years ago, all of whom are dead. She passed a dreamy childhood at Kilmundie, in Aberdeenshire, in an old home that overlooked the sea, and to her love for the ocean the world is indebted for her best poems. The most famous of her works is the long poem called "The High Tide," with its haunting refrain. Her first volume, "Poems by Jean Ingelow," appeared in 1862. For many years Miss Ingelow lived a retired life in London, devoted to works of charity.

WILD SWAN TO ALASKA.

Strengthening of British Fleet in Northern Waters.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), July 21.—The British Government is sending up to the Behring sea sealing fisheries a much stronger patrolling force than usual. Already two men of war, the Wild Swan of 1,200 tons, and the Pheasant of 800 tons and six guns have sailed north, and they will be followed in a few days by the Amphion, a powerful cruiser of 5,000 tons and 10 guns. Besides these vessels, two other cruisers have been detached from the China fleet for the seal fisheries. One of which is the Rainbow, a powerful modern cruiser of 4,000 tons and eight guns. The Amphion is the fastest vessel in Pacific waters.

Investigating Wagon Sento

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—President Rutherford has mailed personal requests to miners throughout the country asking for statements regarding the wages they received for public labor for the benefit of the public. Thirty-nine miners in the Sunday Creek valley have been heard from. Since early in the spring the wages of these men for each two weeks averaged \$3.71 each. The total earnings was \$243.98, and for the same

period their indebtedness to the operators for rent, provisions, mining material, etc., aggregated \$619.29, leaving the miners in debt to their employers in the sum of \$376.71.

President Rutherford says this is a fair sample of the condition of the miners.

Concord Ordered to Sitka.

PORT ANGELES, Wash., July 20.—The United States gunboat Concord has sailed for Sitka.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It is said at the State Department that Secretary Sherman has fully recovered from his recent indisposition and that he would have been at the department today had there been any matters there requiring his personal attention. He expects to be at his desk tomorrow.

DROUGHT ON MAUI

Water Selling at Ten Cents a Tinful.

Hair-Beckwith Wedding Ceremony in Pala Foreign Church. Beautiful Gifts.

MAUI, July 31.—On Tuesday evening (the 27th) Miss Carrie Amella Beckwith was united in marriage to Mr. John James Hair in the Pala Foreign Church, Dr. Edward G. Beckwith, the father of the bride, performing the ceremony.

The interior of the edifice was most beautifully adorned with palms, bamboo, ferns and lilies, while the exterior effect of brilliant light streaming through the stained-glass windows was charming.

The bride and bridegroom, accompanied by Miss Beckwith, as maid-of-honor; Miss Fleming as bridesmaid; Mr. Nicoll as best man, Mr. Maurice Beckwith, and Messrs. William and Arthur Baldwin as ushers, assembled in the chancel to the strains of Mendelssohn's march, performed on the organ by Mr. Frank E. Atwater.

After the brief ceremony the many guests attended the reception at "Sunshine," offered congratulations and received the many and elegant bridal gifts. The bride's gown was of figured silk, cut princess, and adorned with pearl passanterie and lilies of the valley. The maid-of-honor wore pink silk and organdie, and the bridesmaid yellow silk and organdie.

Among the numerous friends present were: Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Beckwith, Mrs. C. B. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Loveland, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carley, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, Mr. and Mrs. Awana, Messdames S. E. Taylor, D. D. Baldwin, Hannestead, H. B. Bailey and Vandernailen, Misses Mary Alexander, Kennedy, Ethel Smith, Fleming, May Baldwin, Annie Forbes, Belle Dickey, Ethel Damon, Lottie Baldwin, Nellie Crook, Kate Watson, Ziegler, Engle, Hannestead, Annie Shaw, and Messrs. James Anderson, P. B. Aiken, F. S. Armstrong, W. F. Mossman, Edward Bailey, Frank, Arthur, William and Samuel Baldwin, F. F. Van Buren, Herbert Dickey, R. Hogg, R. Woodward, S. Dowdle, Landgraef, John Fleming, S. and L. Crook, J. Higby, G. H. Bailey, Judge Peter Noa, Rev. Oyabi and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Hair took the Claudine of the 28th for Hana, and after a short visit will return to Hamakua, where a pretty residence is being prepared for them.

During Monday (the 26th) the funeral of Miss Lulu Moore, the daughter of John A. Moore, of Wailuku, took place at Wailuku Foreign Church, Dr. E. G. Beckwith officiating.

Miss Moore was 38 years of age and was educated at Vassar College. She was formerly principal of the Punahou Preparatory Department, and afterwards vice-principal of the Royal School. For 12 years she lived in Europe, until attacked with her last illness, when she came to Kona. She died at Lahaina July 25th.

On Saturday afternoon of the 24th the Reds again defeated the Whites, 13 to 10, on the Makawao polo grounds. Miss Mary Alexander, having recently returned from Japan, is visiting her relatives at Hailu.

Miss Rita Schmidt, of Honolulu, is at Mrs. B. D. Baldwin's, Hamakua, where she will visit Olinda next week.

There was a big cattle drive on the Honolulu Ranch during the week. Water is sold by Chinese at 10 cents a tin (kerosene oil tin) in Keokea, Kula.

There are no vessels in Kahului. The weather: The greatest drought ever known on Maui still continues. Alelele water hole is almost exhausted.

PRESIDENT DOLE APPROVES.

Believes Negro Laborers Should be Tried.

"The matter of bringing negroes here," said President Dole, on Saturday, "has been discussed by the Hawaiian planters for some time, and I am of the opinion that it would be wise to try the experiment. The labor outlook is rather unsettled just now and something should be done."

"We tried negro labor some years ago but at that time the mistake was made in bringing them from the cit-

ies, and naturally it proved a failure. If proper care is given the selection of the people, I have no doubt the scheme would prove a success, and I believe an experiment should be made. Mr. Gardner is a man of experience in this line, and I understand he has facilities for bringing here men and their families from the plantations—people who have not been contaminated by contact with city roustabouts along the docks.

"Great care should be taken in the selection of the people, and I have no doubt Mr. Gardner will use discretion, knowing that success or failure of the venture depends upon the first lot sent. I was of the opinion that a trial might be made with, say, 10 families, but I read in the newspapers that there should be more, in order that they be contented. I believe better results would obtain if there were 10 families on each plantation, for then they would feel that they had neighbors who they could visit.

"I understand, one agent has already expressed a desire to have 10 families. This may be only the beginning, for I have no doubt others will follow with their orders. It would not pay Mr. Gardner to go South for so small an order.

"From a political standpoint, I think the effect would be beneficial to us, if Mr. Gardner's plan is carried out, that is, to select the families to the number of not more than six from any one locality. In that way the labor supply of a district would not be interfered with. But if he gets his supply west of the Carolinas, the movement would be favorable to our interests, because there is probably an over-stock there. I am told that the rice industry has been injured in North and South Carolina through so many negroes leaving there and colonizing elsewhere. We would have to get our supply somewhere west of these States, and I have no doubt we can. Mr. Gardner states that he knows where to go, and is willing to guarantee that the class of people he sends will be satisfactory.

"The disproportion of the sexes in Hawaii is rather alarming, and for that reason I would insist that only men with families be brought here. This would be better in many respects; with their families around them, they would be more content and less liable to drink and carouse."

NO MORE CHINESE.

Decision Finally Arrived at by the Government Yesterday.

It is stated that the Government has finally decided to stop the immigration of Chinese to this country and that no more return permits will be issued except to bona fide merchants of unquestionable standing. This step is taken in accordance with a clause in the annexation treaty and in view of the probability of the ratification of that treaty by the United States Senate in December. This leaves the matter of plantation labor in a rather unsettled state.

The word tariff is derived from Tarifa, a seaport of Spain, about twenty miles from Gibraltar, where the Moors, during their supremacy in Spain, levied contributions according to a certain scale on vessels entering the Mediterranean sea.—Keystone.

Warm Debilitating Weather.

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling. They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady recently returned to England from South Africa, writes concerning this

"Wonderful Medicine"

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, though not to such an extent, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS, MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

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HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

Pacific Well Boring Co. (LIMITED.)

PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company.

Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed. Tel. 665. P. O. Box 475.

Titivate Your Homes!

While goods are 'way down in price and don't let your opportunity go by to make the house beautiful. Nothing, not even furniture, adds so much to the appearance of a room as curtains. Just now the fad is to have a different shade of color at each window; the style most being used is chenille.

We have an elegantly assorted stock at lowest prices.

We have the most complete stock of childrens head gear in the city. Caps in silk of beautiful shades; sun bonnets in silk or fine grade of muslins, beautiful shapes and fascinating colors.

Kid gloves are worn more now by Honolulu ladies than ever before, perhaps the price has something to do with it. We are selling them at a low figure. Our assortment includes white or colored with fancy stitching.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK



A Model Plant is not complete with out Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Rail ways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer
212 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

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Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
Hollister & Co.
AGENTS

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

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Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

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Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

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A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Beckstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc., American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Europe, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glanular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or embezzlers.

ANOTHER DISPUTE

St. Louis Team Wins by Excellent Playing.

Babbitt's Illness Prevented Him Working Well—Hart Brought Into the Box.

The Star team may continue to feel that whatever happens in the beginning of a game, the seventh inning is sure to bring them luck. In Saturday's practice before the game began, the champions showed up in mighty form. The ball was fielded well, and flies were pulled down with the utmost ease, but when they had the college boys with them things went different, and for six consecutive runs not a tally was made.

The game was refreshing, inasmuch as it was free from kicks and protests, but the kicks came later. According to the settlement of the disputed game of July 5th, which was to be finished Saturday, the last half; that is, the St. Louis' half of the ninth inning was to be played off. Before the regular game began, it was agreed between the captains of the two teams and Umpire Angus that in the event of the St. Louis not scoring the game would be decided a draw, and would be played off at the end of the season.

The St. Louis team did not score. Thompson, the first man to bat, struck out; Gleason made safe on hit to Lishman, Holt struck out, Willis hit to Mahuka and Gleason was put out on the line, and Willis at first. The St. Louis boys were leaving the field, when Manager Carter, of the Stars, announced that the game was not finished. Captain Thompson appealed to the umpire as to the agreement made before the game, and the latter sustained the college boys. Then began the most disgraceful wrangle ever seen on the grounds. They insisted upon playing out the game, and Wilder repudiated the agreement, but the St. Louis boys were firm. A repetition of the scene of Saturday should put an end to ball playing in Honolulu. If the players are satisfied with Wilder as captain they must be satisfied with whatever agreements he makes, and when he makes an agreement in the presence of witnesses, he should stand by it, even though his club is against him in the matter.

The regular game was lost mainly through the battery. Babbitt was a good thing for the St. Louis lads, and Wilder, as usual in a losing game, showed his petty feeling in the fourth inning and did not care whether runs were made or not. Wilder can play ball when his team is winning, but when the opposite is the case he shows a petulant temper, which is, in itself, sufficient cause for the spectators to fling at him epithets which are not pleasant and their politeness is open to question. As to Babbitt, he was a sick man, and should have been taken out of the box in the second inning. When Hart was substituted in the latter part of the game, he held the St. Louis boys down to nothing.

Following is a detail of the game, the Stars being first to bat:

FIRST INNING.

Lishman hit short to Clarke, out at first; Hart hit to Gleason, out at first; Wilder hit to Thompson, Willis dropped safe; Mahuka hit past second for one base. Wilder took second on passed ball and each advanced. Pahau hit infield to Gleason, who threw to first; Pahau out; no runs.

Thompson, flew to left for a base, and Willis hit to centerfield for three, bringing him home. An error of Hart's let Willis home. Kiwi went out at first on hit to second. Gleason hit to left, and a wild throw to first gave him second. Clark hit to third and made first. Lemon's hit to center gave him first and brought Gleason home. Hansman struck out. Holt out at first; 3 runs.

SECOND INNING.

Babbitt flew to Hansman, Woods hit to right for a single, Koki out at first on hit to pitcher; Woods tried to make home on passed ball, but went out at the plate; no runs.

Dayton hit to Babbitt, went out at first; Thompson fouled out to Wilder; Willis flew out to Woods; no runs.

THIRD INNING.

McNichol struck out; Lishman out on foul fly to Holt; Hart out at first on hit to Gleason; no runs.

Kiwi hit to left for one; Gleason hit to third for one; Kiwi out at second; Clarke hit to pitcher, safe on first with Gleason safe at second. Lemon flew out to Mahuka. Hansman hit to second, and a wild throw by Lishman took third and brought home Gleason and Clarke. Holt took first on balls; Dayton flew out to Woods; 2 runs.

FOURTH INNING.

Wilder hit to Clarke and was put out at first. Mahuka flew out to Hansman; Pahau flew out to Kiwi; no runs.

Thompson hit to left for a base. Willis sent a daisy to left for three bags; Thompson came home. Kiwi hit to pitcher, and a wild throw by Babbitt to first let Willis and Kiwi home. Gleason hit to center for one base, and Clarke's hit to center for first brought Gleason home. Lemon's hit to right took Clarke to third. Hansman went out at first on a hit to Lishman. Clarke came home on a passed ball. Holt sent the ball between right and center, and brought Clarke home. Lemon came home on a wild throw to third; Dayton safe at first on a hit to center; Thompson struck out. Willis hit a grounder to center and brought Holt home; Dayton out at the plate; 7 runs.

FIFTH INNING.

Babbitt took a base on balls, Wood's hit to right took Babbitt to second; Koki

hit to Thompson, double play; McNichol out at first; no runs.

Kiwi out at first on a rattle to Lishman, Gleason flew out to Woods, Clarke hit to third and went out at first, no runs.

SIXTH INNING.

Lishman hit to right for a base, Hart flew out to Willis, Lishman stole second, Wilder hit to Lemon for one; Mahuka out at first on a hit to Lemon; Pahau out on a hit to Willis; no runs.

Lemon flew out to Lishman, Hansman out at first on hit to third and Holt struck out; no runs.

SEVENTH INNING.

Babbitt hit to right for one; Woods' hit to short put Babbitt out; Koki safe at first on hit to right. McNichol's hit to left for two bases brought Woods home. Lishman put it to left and brought Koki home; Hart flew out to Thompson; Wilder out at first on infield tap; 2 runs.

Dayton hit and Hart stopped the ball with a hand-out at first; Thompson out at first on hit to pitcher; Willis struck by pitched ball and took first; Kiwi flew out to Babbitt; no runs.

EIGHTH INNING.

Mahuka flew out to Gleason; Pahau went out at first on a hit to Thompson; Babbitt flew out to Willis; no runs.

Gleason out at first on a hit to Lishman; Clarke hit to center for first; Lemon flew out to Woods; Hansman flew out to McNichol; no runs.

NINTH INNING.

Woods took first on balls, Koki hit to right for a base and McNichol's hit for one brought Woods home. Lishman hit to left for one, Hart out at first on hit to right and Koki came home; Wilder flew out to Thompson and Mahuka flew out to Hansman; 2 runs.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Stars	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	— 2
St. Louis	3	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	— 12

SUMMARY.

Earned runs: St. Louis, 5; Star, 1. Two-base hit: McNichol. Three-base hits: Willis, 2. Bases stolen: Gleason, 2; Clark, 1; Lishman, 2. Double play: Thompson and Willis. Bases on called balls: By Lemon, 2; by Babbitt, 1. Bases on hit by pitched ball: By Hart, 1. Struck out: By Babbitt, 1; by Hart, 1; by Lemon, 1. Passed balls: Dayton, 2; Wilder, 2. Left on bases: St. Louis, 7; Str. 9. Time of game: One hour and 28 minutes. Umpire: George Angus. Scorer: A. Perry.

FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

Commissioner Fitzgerald's Men Who Work Overtime.

Late papers contain the information that State Labor Commissioner E. L. Fitzgerald has begun an investigation into the conditions surrounding the employees of the factories in San Francisco. He has already found that the statutes prohibiting the employment of boys or girls under 18 years of age for more than 10 hours a day are being violated, and unless the law shall be complied with at once says there will be some arrests.

Mr. Fitzgerald and his deputies have found that in some of the large establishments cash boys are worked on Saturdays three hours longer than is allowed by law. This is atoned for, to some extent, however, by working the lads only nine and a half hours on the other five working days. In each instance the proprietor was notified to change his course or he would be prosecuted. These cases will be prosecuted anyhow, if Mrs. Prescott, of the Children's Society, wishes it. It is said that her policy would be to prosecute every violator of the law, though Mr. Fitzgerald, while firm in his determination to remedy the evil, favors a more conservative course.

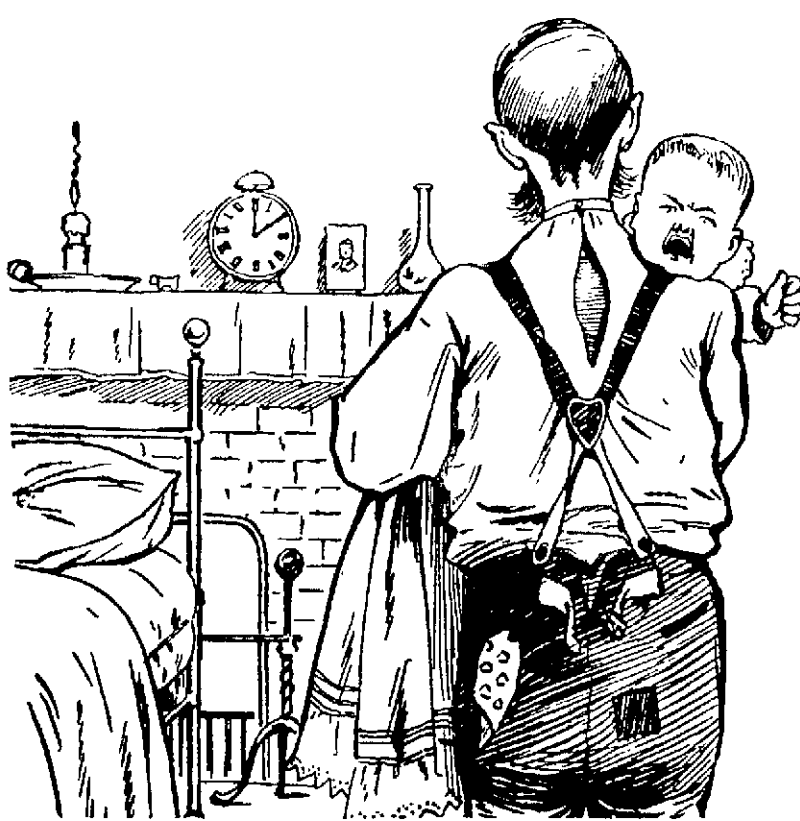
Mrs. Prescott, accompanied by Deputy Labor Commissioner Green, started out this morning to further investigate the factories. Especial attention will be paid to sanitary conditions and young girls, who are required to stand all day at their work.

Protection for Seals.

The intimation from London that representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan will meet in conference at Washington during the coming fall to consider the question of protection for the seal herds of Behring Sea is of the utmost importance. It signifies that this Government has finally persuaded Great Britain to reopen the question which she has insisted should be regarded as definitely closed by the decree of the Paris conference, and it will enable the authorities at Washington to demonstrate what they have earnestly contended, namely, that the present measures of protecting the seals are grossly insufficient. In thus opening the way for a reconsideration of this perplexing international difficulty Ambassador Hay has made an auspicious beginning of his diplomatic career, and we do not doubt that the final results of his efforts in that direction will be equally creditable to both Governments.—New York Mail and Express.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.



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and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humours of infants and children. CUTICURA REMEDIES are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," post free.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, and eradicating the first symptoms of disfiguring rashes, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, as CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as pure and sweet for toilet, bath, and nursery. For pimples, blotches, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands, it is simply incomparable. It produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant hair. Absolutely pure, delicately perfumed, exquisitely performed, surprisingly effective.

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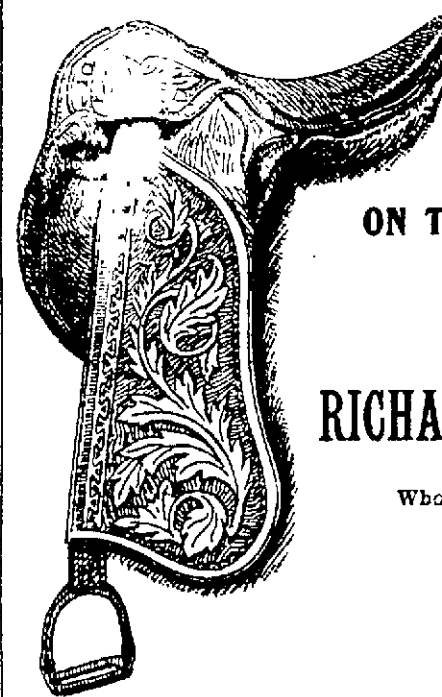
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ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLINE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
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STEEL PLOWS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

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The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

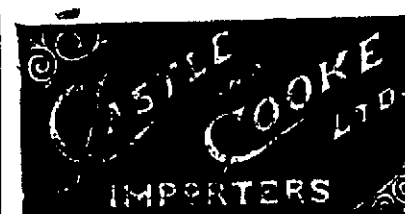
The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

Farmers' Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.



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The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER
General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,
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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
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